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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/644,095

08/20/2003

Reiko Nomura

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SUGHRUE MION, PLLC
2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W..
SUITE 800
WASHINGTON, DC 20037

EXAMINER

DHINGRA, PAWANDEEP

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2625

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

06/18/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/644,095

Applicant(s)

NOMURA, REIKO

Examiner

Pawandeep S. Dhingra

Art Unit

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 August 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6/22/2004, 08/20/2003.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Examiner Notes

Examiner cites particular paragraphs, columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims below for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested that, in preparing responses, the applicant fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-5, 7, 14, 15, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) or (e) as being anticipated by Sakamoto et al., US 7,158,243.

Re claim 1, Sakamoto discloses a printer (see element 102, figure 1) which receives print data from a host and prints an image corresponding to said print data (see column 2, line 63 – column 3, line 15), wherein said printer supplies a data cancellation request to said host in response to an operation on said printer (see column 3, lines 1-44), so as to cause the host to delete print data held by said host (see figure 3, and column 5, lines 1-40).

Re claim 2, Sakamoto further discloses when the host holds a plurality of print jobs, the print data that is deleted by said host is the print data for the job which corresponds to said operation on the printer (see figure 3, and column 5, lines 14-39).

Re claim 3, Sakamoto further discloses a printer which receives print data from a host and prints an image corresponding to said print data (see discussion of claim 1 above), wherein said printer halts (i.e. stop) printing corresponding to received print data in response to an operation on the printer (see column 3, lines 16-21).

Re claim 4, Sakamoto discloses a printer (see element 102, figure 1) which receives print data from a host and prints an image corresponding to said print data (see column 2, line 63 – column 3, line 15), wherein said printer causes said host to transmit an initialization request to the printer in response to an operation on the printer (i.e. printing cancellation), and initializes an interior of the printer in response to said initialization request (see figures 2-3 & 13-14, and column 3, lines 15-45, column 4, lines 35-63, column 5, lines 1-46, column 9, lines 17-63, column 10, lines 1-64).

Re claim 5, Sakamoto further disclose that the printer transmits a notification that initialization (i.e. cancellation) is being executed to said host in response to said printer initialization request (see column 4, lines 49-53).

Re claim 7, Sakamoto discloses a printer (see element 102, figure 1) which receives print data from a host and prints an image corresponding to said print data (see column 2, line 63 – column 3, line 15), comprising: printing cancellation means (see column 3, lines 16-18) which, during the printing of an image corresponding to received print data, in response to a printing cancellation request operation on an operating panel of the printer, halt said printing (see column 2, line 63 – column 3, line 44), perform discarding processing of received print data up to a code which indicates a predetermined endpoint (i.e. end mark) (see column 3, line 34 – column 4, line 3, and column 5, lines 1-40), and transmit a data cancellation request to the host to have the host halt a transmission of print data (see figure 3, and column 5, lines 1-40); and internal reset processing means (see figure 1) which, in response to a reset command transmitted from the host in response to said data cancellation request, perform an internal reset processing to scrap (i.e. delete) received print data and transmit to the host a status response indicating that cancellation is underway (see figures 2-3 & 13-14, and column 3, lines 15-45, column 4, lines 35-63, column 5, lines 1-46, column 9, lines 17-63, column 10, lines 1-64).

Re claim 14, claim 14 recites identical features, as claim 1, except claim 14 is a method claim. Thus, arguments made for claim 1 are applicable for claim 14.

Re claim 15, claim 15 recites identical features, as claim 4, except claim 15 is a method claim. Thus, arguments made for claim 4 are applicable for claim 15.

Re claim 16, claim 16 recites identical features, as claim 7, except claim 16 is a method claim. Thus, arguments made for claim 7 are applicable for claim 16.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Sakamoto et al., US 7,158,243 in view of Iwashita et al., US 5,151,726.

Re claim 6, Sakamoto further discloses operation (i.e. printing cancellation) on the printer includes depression of a panel switch on the printer (see column 3, lines 16-18),

Sakamoto fails to further disclose that in response to said data cancellation request, the camera causes said depressed panel switch or a light-emitting portion thereof to flash.

However, Iwashita discloses in response the cancellation request, the printer causes said depressed panel switch or a light-emitting portion thereof to flash (see column 3, lines 3-38).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to modify the printing system as disclosed by Sakamoto to include the light-emitting portion taught by Iwashita for the benefit of having a caution indicator indicating that an action has been taken by the user against an error as taught by Nakamura at column 3, lines 3-38.

5. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Sakamoto et al., US 7,158,243 in view of Shima, US 2002/0001104.

Re claim 8, Sakamoto fails to further disclose that the print job identification information is not attached to said print data.

However, Shima discloses the print job identification information is not attached to the print data (see paragraph 0046, note that job identification information (Job ID) is not part of or attached to the print data, it is merely associated with the data for the identification purposes).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to modify the printing system as disclosed by Sakamoto to include the printer for managing plurality of print job data taught by Shima for the benefit of "independently manage the respective ones of a plurality of print job data (jobs) thrown in the printer" as taught by Shima at paragraph 0010.

6. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Sakamoto et al., US 7,158,243 in view of Mogi Tsutomu, JP 2000-289297.

Re claim 9, Sakamoto further discloses the transmission of data cancellation request to the host by said printing cancellation means (see figures 2-3 & 13-14, and column 3, lines 15-45, column 4, lines 35-63, column 5, lines 1-46, column 9, lines 17-63, column 10, lines 1-64).

Sakamoto fails to explicitly disclose self-resetting means which perform self-resetting processing including processing to scrap received print data inside the printer, when data are not received from the host for a predetermined length of time following the transmission of data cancellation request to the host by said printing cancellation means.

However, Mogi Tsutomu discloses self-resetting means (i.e. reset switch 26, see abstract) which perform self-resetting processing including processing to scrap received print data inside the printer (see abstract), when data are not received from the host for a predetermined length of time (see abstract, note that system of Tsutomu will reset the printer if the predetermined or expected data (e.g. data with associated with last job) is not found by the searching mode within a particular length of time (inherent)).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to modify the printing system as disclosed by Sakamoto to include the printing system taught by Tsutomu for the benefit of preventing wasteful printing as taught by Tsutomu in abstract.

7. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Sakamoto et al., US 7,158,243 in view of Mogi Tsutomu, JP 2000-289297 further in view of well known art.

Re claim 10, Both Sakamoto and Mogi Tsutomu fail to explicitly disclose self-resetting processing includes mechanical resetting processing which includes an operation to return a position of a head inside the printer to a home position.

However, Official Notice is taken to note that ability of the print head to return to its original position once resetting of the printer has been performed is notoriously well known and commonly used in the art (every printer known in the art would return the print head to its original position after the reset operation). It would have been obvious to include the mechanical resetting processing which includes an operation to return a position of a head inside the printer to a home position after printer reset for the benefit of immediately starting the next job stored in the printer memory (see Sakamoto, column 3, lines 45-46).

8. Claims 11, 13, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Sakamoto et al., US 7,158,243 in view of Mogi Tsutomu, JP 2000-289297 further in view of Shima, US 2002/0001104.

Re claim 11, Sakamoto discloses a printer (see element 102, figure 1) which receives print data from a host and prints an image corresponding to said print data (see column 2, line 63 – column 3, line 15), comprising: printing means which execute a print job after receiving, from the host (see column 2, line 59-column 3, line 15), and

Art Unit: 2625

print data and having a job end command attached to the end thereof (see column 3, line 16-column 5, line 40); printing cancellation means which, during printing corresponding to received print job, in response to a printing cancellation request operation on an operating panel of the printer, halt said printing and transmit a data cancellation request to said host to cause said host to halt transmission of the print data for said print job, to attach said job end command to the print job data corresponding to said print job, and to transmit said job end command to said printer (see figures 2-3 & 13-14, and column 3, lines 15-45, column 4, lines 35-63, column 5, lines 1-46, column 9, lines 17-63, column 10, lines 1-64); discarding processing means which perform discarding processing of received print data inside said printer up to said job end command (see figures 2-3 & 13-14, and column 3, lines 15-45, column 4, lines 35-63, column 5, lines 1-46, column 9, lines 17-63, column 10, lines 1-64); Sakamoto further discloses the transmission of data cancellation request to the host by said printing cancellation means (see figures 2-3 & 13-14, and column 3, lines 15-45, column 4, lines 35-63, column 5, lines 1-46, column 9, lines 17-63, column 10, lines 1-64).

Sakamoto fails to explicitly further disclose print job data including job identification information, and self-resetting means which perform self-resetting processing including processing to scrap received print data inside the printer, when data are not received from the host for a predetermined length of time following the transmission of said data cancellation request to the host by said printing cancellation means.

However, Mogi Tsutomu discloses self-resetting means (i.e. reset switch 26, see abstract) which perform self-resetting processing including processing to scrap received

print data inside the printer (see abstract), when data are not received from the host for a predetermined length of time (see abstract, note that system of Tsutomu will reset the printer if the predetermined or expected data is not found by the searching mode within a particular length of time (inherent)).

However, Shima discloses the print job data including job identification information (see paragraph 0046).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to modify the printing system as disclosed by Sakamoto to include the printing system taught by Tsutomu, and printer for managing plurality of print job data taught by Shima for the benefit of preventing wasteful printing as taught by Tsutomu in abstract, and "independently manage the respective ones of a plurality of print job data (jobs) thrown in the printer" as taught by Shima at paragraph 0010.

Re claim 13, Sakamoto further discloses the printer does not accept data for a next print job until printing processing for received print job data is complete (see column 4, lines 35-63).

Re claim 17, claim 17 recites identical features, as claim 11, except claim 17 is a method claim. Thus, arguments made for claim 11 are applicable for claim 17.

9. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Sakamoto et al., US 7,158,243 in view of Mogi Tsutomu, JP 2000-289297 further in view of Shima, US 2002/0001104 further in view of well known art.

Re claim 12, claim 12 is essentially similar to the claim 10 and is rejected on the same grounds.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

JP 09-106619, see abstract.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pawandeep S. Dhingra whose telephone number is 571-270-1231. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 9:30-7:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Lamb can be reached on 571-272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

Application/Control Number: 10/644,095

Page 12

Art Unit: 2625

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Y. Poon', with a stylized, elongated 'P'.

KING Y. POON
PRIMARY EXAMINER